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1.(original)   A method of coordinating events in a microprocessor-based
electronic device having a sleep mode, the method comprising the steps of:

> determining a list of event times to perform associated operating system events
> > that require exiting sleep mode and entering a wake-up period to perform
> > the event tasks;
>
> establishing a timing of fixed events wherein the electronic device exits the
> > sleep mode and enters a wake-up period to perform the fixed events; and
>
> delaying the event time for at least one of the operating system events to align
> > with a fixed event such that the electronic device utilizes one wake-up
> > period to perform both of the at least one of the operating system event and
> > the fixed event.

2.(original)The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of defining accuracy
values for each associated operating system event time, where the accuracy values
define an acceptable delay to apply in the delaying step.

3.(original)The method of claim 2, wherein the delaying step includes the substeps
of:

> determining if any of the event times are set to occur before the next fixed
> > event;
>
> adding, for those event times of the previous step, the event times plus their
> > associated accuracy values to provide delayed event times;
>
> calculating which of the operating system delayed event times occur earliest in
> > time; and
>
> setting a wake-up time for the operating system at the delayed event time of the
> > previous step.

4.(original)   The method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of:
> placing the electronic device in sleep mode;
> waking up the electronic device at the delayed event time set in the setting step;
> running an associated task at the delayed event time; and
> at the completion of the running step, performing the substeps of:

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checking to see if any of the events have expired and performing those
expired events;

scheduling the next event to occur; and

shutting down components of the electronic device.

5.(original)The method of claim 4, wherein the checking substep includes checking
to see if a powering down time after the task overlaps a powering up time for the next
event, upon which the components of the electronic device are kept powered up until
the next event.

6.(original)   The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of providing
an operating system timer to time the operating system event times.

7.(original)The method of claim 1, wherein in the establishing step the fixed events
are layer1 communication events, and the electronic device is a radiotelephone.

8.(original)   A method of coordinating events in a microprocessor-based
communication device having a sleep mode, the method comprising the steps of:

providing an operating system timer to time operating system event times;

determining a list of event times to perform associated operating system events
that require exiting sleep mode and entering a wake-up period to perform
the event tasks;

defining accuracy values for each associated operating system event times,
where the accuracy values define an acceptable delay to apply in the
delaying step;

establishing a timing of communication events wherein the communication
device exits the sleep mode and enters a wake-up period to perform the
communication events; and

delaying the event time for at least one of the operating system events to align
with a communication event such that the communication device utilizes
one wake-up period to perform both of the at least one of the operating
system event and the communication event.

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9.(original)The method of claim 8, wherein the delaying step includes the substeps of:

  detemining if any of the event times are set to occur before the next communication event;

  adding, for those event times of the previous step, the event times plus their associated accuracy values to provide delayed event times;

  calculating which of the operating system delayed event times occur earliest in time; and

  setting a wake-up period for the operating system at the delayed event time of the previous step.

10.(original) The method of claim 9, further comprising the steps of:

  placing the communication device in sleep mode;

  waking up the communication device at the delayed event time set in the setting step;

  running an associated task at the delayed event time; and

  at the completion of the running step, performing the substeps of:

    checking to see if any of the events have expired and performing those expired events;

    scheduling the next event to occur; and

    shutting down components of the communication device.

11.(original) The method of claim 10, wherein the checking substep includes checking to see if a powering down time after the task overlaps a powering up time for the next event, upon which the components of the communication device are kept powered up until the next event.

12.(original) The method of claim 8, wherein in the establishing step the communication events are layer1 events in a GSM operating system.

13.(original) A method of coordinating events in a microprocessor-based communication device having a sleep mode, the method comprising the steps of:

  providing an operating system timer to time operating system event times;

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        determining a list of event times to perform associated operating system events
           that require exiting sleep mode and entering a wake-up period to perform
           the event tasks;

        defining accuracy values for each associated operating system event time,
           where the accuracy values define an acceptable delay to apply in the
           delaying step;

        establishing a timing of communication events wherein the communication
           device exits the sleep mode and enters a wake-up period to perform the
           communication events; and

        determining if any of the event times are set to occur before the next
           communication event;

        adding, for those event times of the previous step, the event times plus their
           associated accuracy values to provide delayed event times;

        calculating which of the operating system delayed event times occur earliest in
           time; and

        setting a wake-up period for the operating system at the delayed event time of
           the previous step such that the communication device utilizes one wake-up
           period to perform both of the at least one of the operating system event and
           the communication event.

14.(original) The method of claim 13, further comprising the steps of:
    placing the communication device in sleep mode;
    waking up the communication device at the delayed event time set in the
        setting step
    running an associated task at the delayed event time; and
    at the completion of the running step, performing the substeps of:
            checking to see if any of the events have expired and performing those
                expired events;
            scheduling the next event to occur; and
            shutting down components of the communication device.

15.(original) The method of claim 14, wherein the checking substep includes
checking to see if a powering down time after the task overlaps a powering up time for

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the next event, upon which the components of the communication device are kept powered up until the next event.

16.(original) The method of claim 13, wherein in the establishing step the communication events are layer1 events in a GSM operating system.

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